

and straight, the outer lip sharp but probably immature. Height of shell 22; of spire 12; maximum diameter 10 mm. It was collected at the Galapagos Island in 33 fathoms, sandy bottom. Though evidently not full grown, the sculpture of this shell would identify it at any age. (U. S. N. M., 96370).

F. (?) orcutti n. sp. Nuclear whorls lost, the remaining five whorls solid, with appressed suture; axial sculpture of rude lines of growth and (on the last whorl eight) obscure low ribs; spiral sculpture of broad, somewhat irregular, straplike spirals and much smaller spiral threads; of the former there is one at the suture followed by three or four threads; two at the shoulder closely adjacent, followed by two threads; and four or five in front of the periphery alternated by single threads; the color of the shell is light yellow brown with axial rows of dark brown spots on the ribs, the aperture white: the outer lip is sharp, with three or four obscure nodules within the aperture: a thin white callus on the inner lip, the canal short and slightly recurved. Height of shell 17; of spire (without the nucleus) 10; maximum diameter 8 mm.

It was collected at Mazatlan by C. R. Orcutt and resembles a *Latirus* except that the pillar is without plaits. (U. S. N. Mus. No. 252697).

LASMIGONA SUBVIRIDIS CONRAD, REDIVIVUS.

BY L. S. FRIERSON.

Lasmigona subviridis, Conrad. Probably few conchologists are aware of the validity of this name, since it occurs in no synoptical list of *Unionidæ* known to the writer.

Rafinesque published a species, *Unio viridis*, in his Monograph of 1820, a work virtually introduced to American conchologists by Mr. Poulson's translation in 1831.

In the autumn of 1835, Mr. Hyde gave specimens of a *Unio* from the Juniata River to both Dr. Lea, and Mr. Conrad. The latter published the shell, with an excellent figure, on plate 9, of his new fresh-water shell, under the name of *Unio viridis*? Mr. Conrad stated that he was uncertain whether this identifi-

cation was correct, since Rafinesque's shell came from the Ohio drainage, and these Hyde shells from the Atlantic drainage. In case these latter should prove distinct Conrad proposed the name—*Unio subviridis*. In the following year Dr. Lea published the same shell under the name of *tappanianus*, but in the meantime Conrad had published the shell a second time (Monography of Unionidæ, 1836) as *viridis* (Rafinesque). Dr. Lea up to his death, claimed the shell, on the ground that it was not *viridis* Rafinesque, and that Conrad's name *viridis* was a synonym.

Conrad, on his part, persisted that his identification was correct, because a single valve of this shell in Mr. Poulson's collection had been labeled *viridis* by Rafinesque. The confusion thus wrought, is now eighty years old.

Rafinesque, in 1820, described very clearly a shell from the Ohio drainage, under the name of *viridis*, which Dr. Lea (*as he frequently did*) redescribed several years later, under the name of *compressa*. In 1831, Rafinesque labeled for Mr. Poulson, a single valve of a shell under the name *viridis* which valve Conrad stated was identical with the Hyde shells. It is worthy of note, that if this valve was not correctly named by Rafinesque, it was an *exceedingly close guess*, as the two species are so close that they are often confounded yet. That Dr. Lea was so positive that this label was incorrect, proves conclusively that Lea was fully aware that the true *viridis* of Rafinesque was the *compressa*, (*or pressus*) of Lea. Of course, Lea was too "cute" to call attention to this fact, since he would then lose this name also, nor did he have generosity enough to give the Hyde shells to Conrad under the name *subviridis*, of which he was fully cognizant.

Subviridis Conrad was elegantly figured on plate 9, in an appendix to "New Fresh Water Shells." The appendix is dated 1835, and was only bound in a few copies of the book, and this accounts for the total omission of the name, or plate, by Mr. C. T. Simpson, and other authors. The correct synonymy of these two species therefore (omitting some unimportant names) is as follows—

LASMIGONA SUBVIRIDIS (Conrad).

Unio viridis? Conrad, 1835, New Fresh Water Shells, appendix, plate 9, Fig. 1, *or subviridis* Conrad, if new.

Unio viridis Conrad (as of Rafinesque), Monography, 1836 : Synopsis 1853.

Unio tappanianus Lea, 1836.

Symphynota viridis Simson, 1900, (as of Conrad !); also in Catalog, 1914.

LASMIGONA VIRIDIS (Rafinesque).

Unio viridis Rafinesque, Monograph, 1820.

Symphynota compressa, Lea, 1829.

Complanaria alasmodontina, Stimpson, 1851.

Margaron pressus Lea, 1852.

Symphynota compressa Lea, Simpson, 1900 and 1914.

Because of the *Symphynota* of Lea being an exact synonym for Rafinesque's genus *Proptera*, and the earlier use (in *Unio*) of the name *compressus*, neither the name *compressa* nor *pressus*, can be used, and if Rafinesque's name be disallowed by the weak-kneed, *Stimpson's* name takes precedence.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE NAIADES OF MISSOURI. By William I. Utterback, published in the American Midland Naturalist, Notre Dame, Ind. Vol. iv, 1915. In the May number the first part of this paper appeared. It consisted of 13 pages, containing an introduction with a general key to the families and genera. The July number contains part ii, comprising 56 pages covering the Margaritanidae, genus *Cumberlandia* and the Unionidae, genera *Fusconaia*, *Amblema*, *Megaloniaias* N. gen. Type, *Unio heros* Say, *Quadrula* and *Rotundaria*. With the July number was a supplement containing 28 plates illustrating the species, collecting grounds etc. The paper is to be continued. C. W. J.

THE PHILIPPINE LAND SHELLS OF THE GENUS CHISTOLOMA. By Paul Bartsch, (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 49, pages 195-204, pl. 15.) A new subgenus *Hololoma*, type *Megalomastoma quadrasi* Hidalgo, and seven new sub-species are described.

THE RECENT AND FOSSIL MOLLUSKS OF THE GENUS RISSOINA FROM THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA. By Paul Bartsch, (Proc.